



0,000 Cheer France at Climax Of Nation-Wide Bastille Day

THE BIRTHDAY OF OUR SISTER REPUBLIC



President Wilson Joins Envoys of England and Italy in Praise

"We'll All Fight to End," Is Message

Monster Meeting in New York Applauds Uniting of Democracies

The great celebration whereby the United States from East to the farthest West did honor to the birthday of French liberty reached its climax last night in Madison Square Garden.

There 10,000 persons—French citizens of America and native Americans who were for the moment Frenchmen—gathered to listen to the ambassadors from Britain, France and Italy pledge anew the alliance which holds us to them and voice the determination that this alliance shall endure long after the present war is ancient history.

That was the message that the representatives of our allies brought to the frantic crowd that surged again and again into cheers for France, for the alliance of love and gratitude that binds us to her, for the brighter future that this alliance will insure when the war is concluded victoriously.

Monster Crowd on Hand

Long before the first representative of the Allied nations appeared on the great stand which had been erected across the north side of the building every seat in the house was taken. Bands blared patriotic songs of France and America. Part of the time the crowd sang these songs. Part of the time it drowned out the most manful efforts of the musicians as some familiar tunes appeared.

Despite the international representation on the platform and on the list of addresses, the affair was essentially a big birthday party for France. All who spoke of her did so with loving admiration. All paid tribute to her steadfastness in the great ordeal which she is still undergoing.

U-Boat Menace Ending

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, as an emissary from President Wilson, brought to America and to France the welcome news that the submarine menace soon will end forever. Lord Reading, British Ambassador, pledged to France Britain's eternal brotherhood. Count Macchi de Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, expressed the undying friendship of his country. Ignace Paderewski, the spokesman for stricken Poland, paid tribute in a choking voice to the nation that always has "fought the strong and defended the weak." Samuel Gompers carried the promise of loyal American toilers to stand by French labor and the French people to the finish.

The emotional climax of the demonstration came at the end of the evening, just before midnight, when the great military spectacle, "The Gathering of the Allies," was staged before the cosmopolitan thousands who had come to help glorify Bastille Day.

Pageant Stirrs Throng

The pageant represented invaded France in the black, opening days of the war. A group of French soldiers among them, with their national anthem playing, sent a huge call for help across the arena. Fighting men of all the other nations participated in the scene that followed, showing the civilian world rallying about the upheld banner.

The historic associations of friendship between France and the United States were characterized by an earlier scene, when M. Lucien Muratore sang "La Marseillaise," accompanied by the Musique Militaire Française, under the crossed flags of the two nations. A French sailor bore the Stars and Stripes, and the American the Tricolor. The audience greeted the anthem with storms of cheering.

Messages from President Poincaré, France and General Foch, both expressing the appreciation of the Bastille Day celebration, were read to the audience by Jean J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who spoke in behalf of his country. Charles E. Hughes, in congratulatory terms, read a cablegram of congratulation sent by a patriotic labor meeting held in London. Secretary Daniels read President Wilson's message to the French people. The message follows:

Wilson Sends Greeting

"America greets France on this day of stirring memories with a heart full of warm friendship and of devotion to the great cause in which the two peoples are now so happily united. July 14, like our own July 4th, has taken on a new significance, not only for France but for the world. As France celebrated her Fourth of July, so do we celebrate her Fourteenth, keenly conscious of a comradeship of arms and of purpose of which we are deeply proud.

"The sea seems very narrow to-day. France is so near a neighbor to our States. The war is being fought to save ourselves from intolerable things, but it is also being fought to save mankind. We extend our hands to each other, to the great peoples with whom we are associated and to the people everywhere who love right and prize justice as a thing beyond price, and consecrate ourselves once more to the noble enterprise of peace and justice, realizing the great conception that has lifted France and America high among the free peoples of the world.

"The French flag floats to-day from the staff of the White House and

Rationing of Tobacco Now Seems Likely

Government Control of Entire Industry in America Is Forecast

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Government control of the tobacco industry of the United States may result from the heavy requirements of the Allies and the American military forces abroad. Rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility.

The War Industries Board announced to-day that it has been conducting an investigation to determine the requirements abroad and the amount that could be conserved in this country to meet the situation. It estimates that approximately two-thirds of the leaf tobacco raised in this country in 1917 will be available for American manufacturers. Out of this must come cigarette and pipe tobacco for troops not yet overseas and exports of manufactured tobacco, in addition to cigarettes and tobacco purchased here for Belgium.

Yearly Consumption

The crop in 1917 was 1,196,000,000 pounds and of this the board estimates that 850,000,000 pounds will be available this year for United States manufacturers and 346,000,000 pounds of leaf will be available for export to the Allies.

Tobacco issued to the military forces of England, France and Italy amounts approximately 159,000,000 pounds a year, the board said. England and France each allot 40 per cent of their entire consumption to the army and navy; and Italy allows her military forces 45 per cent.

The total yearly consumption of the entire populations of these countries, the board estimates at 387,000,000 pounds, or 41,000,000 more than this country is able to export.

Dependent on United States

Persons who pointed to possible government control to assure tobacco for the Allies and American forces said it is more than probable that, with the Allied armies consuming between 40 and 45 per cent of the total consumption in Allied countries, American forces would use more than 50 per cent of the total amount used in the United States.

The War Industries Board quotes the annual per capita consumption of the United States and the Allies as follows:

Italy, 2 pounds; France, 3 1/2 pounds; Great Britain, 4 pounds; and the United States, 7 1/2 pounds.

England, France and Italy are now chiefly dependent on imports from the United States, as their imports from other tobacco-growing countries have been materially reduced through lack of shipping and inability to import from Turkey and Bulgaria.

Germans Recruiting Russians as Soldiers

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—An attempt of the Germans to recruit soldiers from conquered Russian territory is indicated in the Libau "Zeitung," which states officially:

"Youths from the Baltic provinces are now eligible for officers' commissions in the German army."

Storm Tears 'Plane To Bits High in Air, But Pilots Escape

By Wilbur Forrest (Special Cable to The Tribune)

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WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 14.—Virtually blown to pieces in mid-air during a violent storm, with pilot and observer clinging to the stripped planes and safely landing within the French lines, is the unrivaled exploit of two French aviators in a recent reconnaissance mission on the Somme front.

The tale comes from a French aviation camp where a detachment of aviators were witnesses to one of the most marvelous battles with the elements and escape from what seemed certain death. It is probably the first incident of its kind in the history of aviation.

A French machine was called upon to ascend during a violent thunder and wind storm for important observation work over the German lines. When at a height of several thousand feet the members of the squadron below saw the turret and its machine gun stripped from the craft by the gale.

The observer's seat was next to go, but the occupant, grasping the wing struts, clung to the swirling plane. The craft was whipped about in the sky at will and the cloth completely stripped from the fuselage. Both pilot and observer were clinging to their wrecked craft when it reached earth, after a series of gyrations rivaling the most daring acrobatics practised by Allied "aces." Both occupants escaped serious injury.

Another machine, storm-driven far from its base in the gale, was forced to land within the German lines. Three Boches rushed up to take prisoner its occupant, but were met by bursts of machine gun fire. The pilot, conscious of imminent capture, drove his plane over shell hole, tree trunks and rocks, and again braved the dangers of the storm in preference to German captivity. He landed uninjured within his own lines.

Seabury Asks Democrats to Block Hearst

He Exposes Tammany Deal to Deliver Nomination for Governorship

In a bitter attack on William Randolph Hearst, whose record he characterized as odious, Samuel Seabury, former judge of the Court of Appeals and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1916, called upon the Democrats of the state to prevent Tammany leaders from delivering the Democratic nomination for Governor to Hearst as agreed.

Judge Seabury asked his fellow Democrats when they meet at Saratoga on July 23 to designate their own candidate if Tammany should seek to carry out its deal with Hearst to designate any one, so Hearst might capture the nomination by default.

"For four years Hearst attacked the administration of President Wilson and has of late praised him only to make himself eligible for the nomination for Governor," said Judge Seabury. "He has fouly assailed every public man who has refused to accept his dictation. His assaults upon the late Mayor Gaynor were of a most scandalous character. For several years he poured his villainous torrents of abuse upon Hearst's nomination. Hearst's whole record is such that his nomination would be a disgrace."

Judge Seabury's statement, which is addressed to the Democrats of New York, reads:

Warning to Democrats

"In April last I warned the Democrats of New York of the serious peril confronting them in the menace of Hearst's nomination for Governor. I showed that Hearst and Tammany had formed an alliance to seize the state government. Events have proved the correctness of my forecast.

"During the last four months sentiment against Hearst has grown so much that there are some who still believe he would not have the effrontery to submit his candidacy to the people of the state. Nevertheless, an alliance between Tammany and Hearst exists. I do not know the particular methods which these conspirators have used to accomplish their purpose. That will depend upon circumstances. It may be that in the Saratoga conference Tammany will openly support Hearst. But I doubt that this method will be followed. It would disclose too openly the real conspiracy.

Hearst Scheme Bared

"That the Tammany delegates to the Saratoga conference will refrain from designating any candidate is probable. By this method Hearst will be free to wait until the last hour of the last day allowed by law. He can then

Osborn to Run For Governor To Save Party From Hearst

He Accepts Tammany Challenge by Announcing Candidacy Before Primaries

Petitions Will Be Issued This Week

Appeals to Voters Who Consider Hearst Policies Fatal to Honor

GARRISON, N. Y., July 14.—William Church Osborn, former chairman of the Democratic State Committee has accepted the Hearst-Hylan-Murphy challenge by announcing his candidacy for Governor in the Democratic primaries. His petitions will be out this week.

Osborn said he determined on his candidacy after learning that Tammany leaders were attempting to eliminate him from consideration by the Democratic convention at Saratoga "to placate the white-hot wrath of William Randolph Hearst."

Osborn, who received a majority of the votes of upstate Democratic leaders at the Syracuse conference, was thrown in the discard by Tammany chiefly because he was a friend of the late Mayor Mitchell, who was venomously attacked by Hearst while alive. There was another reason why he was eliminated and this was peculiar to the Tammany leaders. It was because they feared they could not control him. Tammany wants some one who will stay put.

Backed by F. D. Roosevelt

Osborn has the backing of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and he will have the support of other members of the Wilson Administration who have nothing but contempt for Hearst. Roosevelt, who also lives in Putnam County, is a neighbor of the former state chairman. Osborn will also have the support of Democrats in the city and state who regard the Hearst-Hylan-Murphy pact as disgraceful.

Within a few days Osborn will issue a statement of his views on public questions. In announcing his candidacy to-night he said he appealed for support to Democrats who believe the right of self-government is the first principle of the Democratic party and who believe the principles and policies of William Randolph Hearst are fatal to the honor and integrity of the party. In making known his decision Osborn said:

"The morning newspapers state that at a conference at Delmonico's yesterday Messrs. Charles F. Murphy, Robert F. Wagner, James A. Foley and others representing Tammany Hall decided to eliminate my name for the consideration of the Saratoga Democratic conference.

To Placate Hearst

"These men propose to control the freedom of the electorate in its choice of candidates. They do this to placate the white-hot wrath of William Randolph Hearst. They challenge the right of the upstate Democrats to be heard in party conference, and they challenge the decent sentiment of the state.

\$50,000 for 72-Hour Flight Across Ocean

"London Daily Mail" Renews Offer It Suspended on Account of the War

LONDON, July 15.—"In order to stimulate the production of more powerful engines and more suitable aircraft," "The Daily Mail" announces the revival of its offer of a prize of \$50,000 to the first person who flies across the Atlantic from any point in the United States, Canada or Newfoundland to Great Britain or Ireland, or vice versa, in seventy-two consecutive hours.

The original offer of "The Daily Mail" was made in April, 1913. It was suspended at the outbreak of the war.

Foe Beaten on 3 Fronts; U S Guns Start Fires; 24 Allies in Trade Pact

Lord Cecil Says Nations Have Made Compact of Economic Defence

Germany's Status Rests With Wilson

Enemies Will Not Be Members While Under Present Rulers

LONDON, July 14.—An economic association of twenty-four nations comprising the Entente Allies already in existence, declared Lord Robert Cecil, British Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Blockade, in a comprehensive statement regarding the world's trade after the war.

Whether Germany eventually shall be admitted to this economic association, declared the British Minister, will be determined by the test established by President Wilson, when the President said on December 4 that if the German people should still after the war was over "continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world," it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of the nations or to free economic intercourse.

Lord Robert described this statement by the President as a definition of the qualifications for membership in the association of nations, and added: "To these declarations we give our warmest assent."

Germans Beyond Pale

Germany is the one obstacle to this economic association of nations, said Lord Robert. "The Germany described by President Wilson—a Germany living under ambitious and intriguing masters.

"Germany's economic policy toward all the groups of people from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea," he continued, "is absolutely contrary to our principles. Economic independence and free choice are the last things which Germany will ever allow to the peoples within her reach.

"So long as this is the policy of Germany, how can we admit her to membership in the free association of nations to which we already belong?" asked Lord Robert. "Before we can offer her any participation in our resources we must release her victims from the economic slavery that she is imposing upon them."

Will Fix Programme

He concluded with the expression of the hope that the time was not far off that the Allies would meet at the council of board of nations to detail the economic association, which will combine the resources of the civilized world in the joint work of reconstruction and the restoration of peace and order to the world.

"The resolutions of the Paris economic conference have been much discussed during the last two years. When they were written we had an alliance of eight nations, six of whom had suffered the immediate ravages of war. The world outside, including the United States, with its vast resources, was neutral, and, nominally, at any rate, the neutral world at the conclusion of peace would have sold its products where they would have fetched most money. To borrow the plain words of the recent inter-Allied labor conference, all these vast resources would have gone to those who could pay most, not to those who would need most, so the Paris conference was a defensive agreement of those then engaged in the war to secure their own peoples against starvation and unemployment during the period of reconstruction, and to provide for the restoration to economic life of the

British Land Force on Murman Coast

LONDON, July 15.—British forces, after landing on the Murman coast, have occupied the port of Kem, on the White Sea, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph."

Free Belgium Bid by Hertling Only a Trick

Germans Revealed as Still Holding Country as Price for Colonies

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—Chancellor von Hertling's pronouncement on Belgium is regarded in high German political circles, says a dispatch from Berlin to the "Politikon," as merely a concrete statement of the position long maintained by the German government—namely, that Belgium is only a pawn for Germany's use at the peace table. The dispatch adds:

"President Wilson's speeches have given the world the idea that Germany hoped to retain Belgium, and because of this a concrete statement was deemed necessary.

"German officials take it for granted that Germany will be compensated for the return of Belgium by getting back all her colonies and obtaining free routes to them.

"The fate of Belgium," according to these officials, "depends upon whether the Entente will accept these conditions. If the Entente tries to enforce a policy of taking away the German colonies and in cutting Germany off from the outside world, then Germany won't surrender Belgium."

Important Foreign Policy Statements Promised by Vienna

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—It was announced at Vienna to-day with reference to the impending sessions of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, according to a telegram from the Austrian capital, that "important statements regarding the foreign policy will be made by the government."

PARIS, July 14.—The "Arbeiter Zeitung," of Vienna, the official organ of the Austrian Social Democracy, demands, according to a dispatch received by the Havas Agency, that the Austrian government come to an agreement with President Wilson.

The German Imperial Chancellor announced in the Reichstag last month that the "Arbeiter Zeitung," of Vienna, had been barred in Germany by the government, in full accord with the government at Vienna, because the paper was "considered every day more and more a perverted newspaper."

Berlin Editor Decries Hertling For Waiting Policy

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—"Chancellor von Hertling's declaration regarding Belgium is a great step in advance," says the "Frankfurter Zeitung." "Enemy statesmen," the newspaper continues, "cannot interpret it as British Foreign Secretary Balfour said the Chancellor's February speech by indicating that Germany intends to make Belgium subservient to herself by means of commercial, territorial and military conditions. There is now no obstacle on Germany's side to the ending of the war."

The "Vossische Zeitung" says: "Chancellor von Hertling's statement on Belgium was made with a definiteness which always hitherto has been lacking. The Chancellor's thorough exposition of his conception of the Belgian problem will silence chatter about German statesmen being intentionally silent on this subject or expressing themselves with studied obscurity."

"Germania" says: "Belgium is the most important question raised by the war, and with the Chancellor's clear statement regarding it the internal political situation can now be considered as no longer strained."

Hertling an Opportunist

Theodor Wolff, editor in chief of the "Berliner Tageblatt," condemns the speech of Count von Hertling, saying: "The Chancellor is silent about war aims. If Count von Hertling considers Belgium is part of the peace question, he must remember that for nobody

British Advance Line South of Ypres and Take More Than 260 Prisoners

Gun Duel Along American Front

Austrians Driven Further Back in Albania With Comparatively Little Resistance

French forces in Albania have captured Hill 500 and the villages of Narta and Gramshi, which brings the Allies eastern flank appreciably nearer Lake Ochrida. The Franco-Italian armies are giving the enemy no rest, pressing him back daily.

In Macedonia, west of Doiran, the Bulgarians with good result. The rail line running northward from Uskum may be their objective, the aim being to outflank the enemy northeast of Monastir. British forces in a local operation east of Lake Dickenbusch, south of Ypres, in Flanders, yesterday advanced their positions and took more than 260 prisoners.

Bad weather is believed now to be one factor delaying the expected German offensive. Heavy rain is causing a diminution of activity all along the front.

On the American front along the Marne there has been a noticeable increase in the intensity of the long range artillery fire, but no personal contact with enemy forces.

Berlin announced "the enemy" attacked west of Château Thierry, in Champagne, Saturday, and was sanguinarily repulsed. No word of such an attack came from the Allied side. Whether Americans were in action is not known.

Big gun exchanges on the Italian front are reported from Valarsa to the eastern sector of Asiago Plateau. Italian fire has dispersed moving enemy troops north of Barcola Pass.

Long Range Firing Increases on U. S. Front on the Marne

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES ON THE MARNE, July 14.—There was increased artillery firing, and in particular long-range shelling, on the American front along the Marne throughout the night.

There was no infantry fighting. The weather continues cloudy and uncertain.

Allies in Albania Push Foe Back With Comparative Ease

LONDON, July 14.—Allied forces in Albania are continuing their drive against the Austrian armies with comparatively little opposition.

The French forces have driven the enemy from Hill 500 and from the village of Narta, at the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoli rivers, and established their advances with great rapidity. In addition, on the right bank of the Devoli River, the French advancing columns have occupied the town of Gramshi.

The British, to the west of Doiran, have carried out a successful raid against the Bulgarian lines, forcing the defenders back at several points in sanguinary conflicts, according to reports reaching the War Office tonight. This may be the opening of an attempt to cut the railroad running north from Uskub, but details as yet are lacking. Tomorica and Devoli rivers, and establish the enemy is showing continued weakness and the formidable defence of the early days of the drive is almost entirely lacking.

The statement on the Balkan fighting given out in Paris to-night read as follows: "Eastern Theatre, July 14.—West of Doiran British troops carried out a successful raid on the Bulgarian lines. In Albania the French troops continued their successful advance. They drove the enemy from Hill 500 and from the village of Narta, at the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoli rivers. On the right bank of the Devoli we occupied Gramshi."

Beaten Austrian Forces in Albania Surrender Freely

LONDON, July 14.—Telegraphing Thursday, Reuter's correspondent on the Macedonian front says: "The Allied operations in Southern